

BRITISH ADVANCE ONE MILE



4th of July



HOT IN PURSUIT OF BOCHE PLANES

Nashville Boy Takes Part in Thrilling Air Raid After Hun Airmen.

THREE MACHINES DOWNED

Americans Meet and Vanquish Veterans—Boys Prove Cool Fighters.

(By Bert Ford, I. N. S. Correspondent.)

With the American army at the Marne, July 3, (night).—A second big air battle between American and German airplanes took place Tuesday morning 20 kilometers (about 13 miles) inside the German lines. It was fought at an altitude of 4,000 meters. The American participants were Lieuts. R. A. O'Neill, of Nogales, Ariz.; B. H. Stevens, of Albion, N. Y.; K. L. Porter, of Dowagiac, Mich.; M. O. Perry, of Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. McDermott, of Syracuse, N. Y.; T. C. Bronson, of New York; Francis M. Simonds, of New York, and J. C. Raible, of St. Louis.

Both sides showed the double formation, one group of machines being above the other. Both the upper and lower German groups attacked the lower American planes, not knowing that there was still another bunch of American machines to be reckoned with. All the American airmen returned.

With the American Army at the Marne, July 3, (night).—In response to an alert signal at 6 o'clock Monday evening Lieut. Fred W. Norton, of Columbus, O., commanding a group of eight American machines, started in pursuit of nine boche planes that had crossed our lines near Chateau-Thierry.

With Norton were Lieut. Walter Wananaker, son of Judge Wananaker, of Columbus, O.; Edward Elliott, of Muncie, Ind.; John McArthur, of Buffalo, Jack Stevens, Porter Perry McDermott, Bronson Hoover, of Nashville, Tenn.; Ralph S. Schmidt, of Cleveland, O.; Alfred A. Grant, of Benton, Tex.; Ronald Hudson, of Kansas City, son of the famous aviator, Paul Hudson.

Between father and son five and perhaps six German machines have been accounted for.

The Americans encountered the Germans when four thousand meters in the air. The German group was about 1,000 meters below the Americans. Lieut. Norton's skill for maneuvering was a factor in determining the outcome of the fight. Finding both of his machine guns jammed, he dived direct at the machine of the commander of the German squadron. Thus the enemy's formation was broken.

The younger Hudson, finding his machine gun jammed, dived directly between two Germans, dangerously crowding Hoover. Afterwards, Hoover said: "Hudson is the baby of the group, but he sure saved my life."

Hudson retorted that "he had to do something," as his machine gun had jammed.

After spirited duels, McArthur, Hoover and Grant, each downed a machine within the German lines.

American aviators rushed into support the Americans in their successful engagement on the Marne front on

SPEAKING TO THE WORLD, PRESIDENT WILSON ANSWERS ALL PEACE FEELERS

"The Settlement Must Be Final; There Can Be No Compromise," United States Executive Declares in Address at Mount Vernon, Home and Tomb of George Washington.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, July 4.—President Wilson today answered all feelers for a compromise peace with a new and unqualified declaration of America to the struggle for cleaning military autocracy from the earth.

At an independence day gathering on the gentle slopes of Mount Vernon, home and tomb of Gen. Washington, and surrounded by scenes which looked upon the creation of this nation, the president addressed a small gathering of officials and of diplomats of the allied nations. But he spoke to the world and he spoke the logical sequel to his "force without stint or limit" declaration of several weeks ago.

Unreservedly, the president declared that there could be no thought of a peace which did not mean the destruction of military autocracy or its reduction to virtual impotence.

"A reign of law, based on the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind," was the way he summarized in a single sentence the objects of humanity in the world war.

Whether the president was addressing his remarks directly to the recent speech of German Foreign Secretary Von Kuhlmann or to the forebodings of a renewed German peace offensive, or whether he merely took the occasion of the celebration of American independence to emphasize to the world the war aims of the nation can only be divined. He did not deal with the progress of the war or any particular phase of it, but he spoke eloquently of America's attitude toward Germany's so-called peace treaties in the east by grouping the people of Russia, "for the moment unorganized and helpless," among the peoples of the world standing against the enemies of liberty.

"We Seek Reign of Law."

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends can not be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity."

The president's speech in full was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the diplomatic corps and my fellow citizens: I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when Gen. Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no

Four War Aims Set Forth

President Wilson Declares Past and Present Are in Deadly Grapple.

"The past and the present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world, being done to death between them," said President Wilson. "There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace."

"1. The decision of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence."

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right."

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of his sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending

eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

Spoke and Acted for a People.

"It is significant—significant of these own character and purpose and of the influence they were setting afoot,—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men, whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them, do we not?"

"We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our cause differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act."

Past and Present Grappling.

"This, then is our conception of (Continued on Page Nine.)

FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

Hurrah for the glorious Fourth of July, for a million troops in France, for a Kaiser, as we said before, who bullets in his pants; though this is a crackles, powderless day, (except for ladies' noses), you will admit we've found a way, to turn up German toeses.

The weather? Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Friday.

GERMANS SURPRISED BY DELUGE OF GAS

(By Joseph W. Grigg.) (Copyright, 1918, by the New York World.)

British Headquarters in France.—Surprise is not a German commodity only, for the surprise of British gas shells and barrages is becoming a nightmare to the German soldiers.

At one time the enemy enjoyed gas superiority, but all has since been changed and he now has British, French and American batteries assailing him with the diabolical instrument which he introduced into the conflict.

He knows that the greatest gassing period of the war still is coming, which is the reason for his known keenness to give it up immediately, although the German high command probably still argues otherwise, for everything indicates he will use gas on a large scale in the next offensive.

A surprise barrage recently inflicted several hundred casualties in the Lens sector on the 22nd division, while nearly a whole company of the Fifty-fifth reserve regiment was wiped out. In the Mercourt sector two battalions of the Thirty-eighth reserve regiment had to be relieved immediately after a heavy gas shell bombardment.

North of the Lys canal heavy casualties were inflicted on the First battalion of the Twenty-eighth infantry.

HAS BATTLE WITH LARGE RATTLESNAKE

Columbia, July 4.—E. T. Journey, 84 years of age, engaged in a desperate battle with a large rattlesnake one day last week, and vanquished his royal snakeship with a garden hoe. The snake was discovered in the corner of the chimney at the Journey home near Rock Springs and the old veteran of the Civil war proceeded at once to make war on him. The snake was killed with one stroke of a garden hoe in the hands of Mr. Journey and measured four feet six inches and had ten rattlers. Mr. Journey stated that he was sure that there was a snake lurking close around and that he was on the lookout for him.

SHIPBUILDING PLANT AND THREE SHIPS BURN

(Associated Press.) Orange, Tex., July 4.—The plant of the Orange Maritime corporation and three 2,200-ton schooners in course of construction were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin today. The plant was valued at \$100,000 and the schooners at \$225,000 each. Two men who were asleep in a sail loft were burned to death. The schooners destroyed were being built for private account. The yards of the International Shipbuilding company, from the ways of which the first large wooden steamer was recently launched, were not damaged.

SHIP TONNAGE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30

(International News Service.) London, July 4.—The shipping tonnage constructed this year up to the end of June totaled 134,153, it is announced by the admiralty. The tonnage constructed during the year ending June 30 was 1,431,150.

VILLAGE OF HAMEL FALLS INTO HANDS OF BRITONS

Attack Delivered in Region East of Amiens Results in Victory for English Troops, Average Gain of 2,000-Yard Depth.

French Troops Launch Drive on Front of One and a Fourth Miles North of Soissons, Netting Half Mile at One Point, Three-Fifths Mile on Three-Mile Stretch and 1,066 Prisoners.

London, July 4.—British troops this morning delivered an attack in the region east of Amiens, capturing the village of Hamel, northeast of Villers-Bretonneux and advancing their line in this region to a depth of more than a mile.

The statement reads: "This morning we carried out a successful operation between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme, and the village of Hamel has been captured and our line has been advanced to an average depth of 2,000 yards.

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Robecq and St. Jans Chappel sectors."

French Attack Enemy. (Associated Press.) Paris, July 4.—French troops last night attacked the German lines on a front of a mile and a quarter in the neighborhood of Autrèches northwest of Soissons and pushed into the enemy territory for a distance of nearly half a mile, according to today's war office announcement.

Later the French delivered another attack in the same region, between Autrèches and Mont-Sous-Touvent, giving them further gains of territory. The entire operation netted the French a gain of ground on a front of more than three miles to a maximum depth of approximately three-fifths of a mile. The French took 1,066 prisoners.

Between Montdidier and Oise. The statement follows: "North of Montdidier, between Montdidier and the Oise and on the right bank of the Meuse, the French carried out several raids, bringing back prisoners."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne at 7:30 o'clock last night French troops attacked the German lines west of Autrèches on a front of two kilometers (1.4 miles) and made an advance of 800 metres. Later in the evening a new attack was made in the same region between Autrèches and Mont-Sous-Touvent, at the moment when the Germans were preparing a counter-attack. The French made a further gain of ground. The entire advance, which extended on a front of five kilometers (3.1 miles), reached a depth of 1,200 metres at certain points.

"The number of unwounded prisoners taken in the course of these actions is 1,066, including 18 officers. One of our battalions alone took more than 300 prisoners."

100,000 MEN AND WOMEN IN NEW YORK'S PARADE

New York, July 4.—More than 100,000 men and women—Americans of wards,

foreign origin—representatives of thirty-four nationalities, were in line today behind a contingent of American fighting men in the greatest patriotic parade and pageant ever witnessed in New York City. There were native born Americans, too, but from the city's melting pot came the majority of the marchers.

NEWPORT NEWS LAUNCHES THREE GIANT DESTROYERS

Thousands Cheering Soldiers, Sailors and Civilians Witnessed Notable Event.

Newport News, Va., July 4.—Thousands of cheering soldiers, sailors and civilians saw three destroyers launched here today within forty minutes as the Newport News shipyard's contribution to the national Fourth of July celebration. The Haraden, christened by Miss Mabel R. Stephens, of Gloucester, Mass., went over first promptly at 8 o'clock. The Abbott, christened by Miss Louise Abbott Cooke, of Pittsburg, great-granddaughter of Commodore Abbott, and the Thomas, named for the first American naval officer killed in the war and christened by his widow, Mrs. C. C. Thomas, of Annapolis, Md., were sent down in order soon after-

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